

# FRENCH AND BRITISH TAKE 24,000 PRISONERS

## Says All Resident Aliens Must Avid Treasonable Acts

Even Those Who  
Shield Others to  
Be Punished

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued today by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the government.

Far reaching importance attaches to the direction of the warning to aliens and the declaration that "resident aliens as well as citizens owe allegiance to the United States," and therefore are equally subject to the laws against treason and espionage.

At war, the United States is in a very different position from a neutral. Bomb plotters now may be gripped with an iron hand. Not only are conspirators themselves subject to heavy penalties but any one, even a German resident, who has knowledge of treasonable acts and fails to make known the facts to the authorities may be sent to prison for seven years and fined \$10,000 for misprision of treason.

The president's proclamation follows: "Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States:

"Now, therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call special attention to the following provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 of Article III of the constitution provides in part: 'Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'"

"The criminal code of the United States provides: "Section 1.—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere is guilty of treason."

"Section 2.—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death, or, after the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding, and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

"Section 3.—Whoever owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the president or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge of justice of a particular state, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than \$1,000."

"Section 4.—If two or more persons in any state or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to overthrow, put down, or destroy by force the government of the United States or to levy war against them or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, or to obstruct the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$7,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both."

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable: "The use or attempted use of any

## UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF COWARDICE

ARIZONA HEALTH OFFICERS MEETING IN DOUGLAS

DOUGLAS, April 16.—County and city health officers from all parts of Arizona held their annual convention here today as a preliminary to the meeting of the Arizona State Medical association, which holds sessions here Wednesday and Thursday. Several papers were read, following which there was general discussion. The Arizona Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will hold its annual meeting here Tuesday.

## EVERY DETAIL OF OFFENSIVE WORKED OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, (Via London) April 16.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).—With the hot flames of war raging along the entire western front, British and French alike, it can be stated that each detail of the offensive plans has been worked out at prolonged conferences between General Nivelle and Field Marshal Haig and the war councils of France and England.

The part to be played by each belligerent has been definitely agreed upon, and a schedule has been arranged for one great collective force. Various tasks have been precisely allotted along the wide reaching battle lines, and the results thus far attained justify the confidence of the allies in the military staff of the war is near at hand.

It was planned that the British should strike from Arras, where the French army was rearing their preparations for infantry hostilities along a wide front farther to the south. The successes gained in the first stages of the offensive have given the French great confidence in the inauguration of their own enterprise.

The whole struggle in the western theater promises to be a titanic one. The allies are prepared as never before both in material and personnel and are co-operating with a smoothness which has been a complete surprise to the enemy. The German have more divisions on the western front than would have been thought possible, of which the British have heard much of "eastern" Field Marshal von Hindenburg may have been in the past, he will have to devote his entire time and energy to western events for some weeks to come.

Already a half score of Germany's best divisions have been smashed to pieces. The Bavarian divisions were sacrificed first, but the Prussian Guard divisions, thrown in to stem the British flood tide, have been suffering such casualties in the last few days that they will have to be replaced.

The Canadians accounted for a large contingent of grenadiers in the fighting about the simple, while yesterday's attack at Launcourt took its heaviest toll in dead and prisoners from five German regiments.

It will ever be one of the most striking pictures of this war, the rout of the Germans at Launcourt after what they believed to have been a successful attack. Running for their own trenches, which were part of the former Hindenburg line.

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## MEXICAN PAPER COMES OUT WITH SAVAGE ATTACK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, April 16.—A savage attack upon the United States, its government and people, appears in El Heraldillo del Norte, the leading Carranza organ of Chihuahua City, Mexico, in its issue of April 15, copies of which arrived here today. It alleges that the only reason why the United States did not declare war sooner on Germany was because of its cowardice, that Brazil entered because it is dominated by Portuguese influence and that Cuba joined only because it had become a mere appendage of the United States.

After speaking of the influences that brought other countries into the war, the article concludes by saying: "But what did surprise us disagreeably, carrying our surprise even into indignation, is the action, not of Cuba, but of the government of our sister republic."

"For some time we have been repeatedly told that the feeling of nationality had died in Cuba and that the present day Cuban was nothing more than a loathsome caricature of the gringo; and, when we were told such things, not only did we refuse to believe it, but also did we regard those who told it to us as the impostors of the worst kind, worthy only of contempt. But unfortunately, it seems that the facts are not as we supposed. Those whom we had supposed to be calumniators, the Latin army in Cuba, if not dead, is about to die."

"The nobility and aristocracy, which mother Spain sent to that American land together with those brave captains of the Spanish conquest, there remain not even a vestige."

"Honor is disappearing from Cuba. 'Robur Duro' was right when he wrote these lines."

"'Christophe Columbus, poor admiral, pray for the world you have discovered.'"

"But instead of having their eyes open, the Cuban people have put them into the category of slaves—they portray themselves before him with a servility and meanness inconceivable in men through whose veins flow Iberian blood."

"From the world that Columbus discovered, dignity flies dismayed to give room to the vilest of slaves. 'I know how the Yankees have treated the Cubans,' it would suffice to have been only a few days on the island; one would then witness some of the most degrading scenes of the world."

"The Cubans are an imitation of what the Mexicans were in the days of the 'progressive' Porfiriato. Black government, we were strangers in our own homes."

"But in Mexico, in spite of being almost choked by the tough hordes of the United States army, we kept living as in Germany, we kept living in our own country, nursing in our souls hatred of tyranny and awaiting the propitious moment to throw off the yoke. When that moment did arrive, we were proud of our blood and of our lives. Honor had not been lost in Mexico."

"We still wish to believe, we dare entertain the hope that those who have joined the Yankee band to declare war against a country despotic and criminal, if you will, as is Germany, but a country admirable in its efforts for the great energy, nobility and patriotism of its sons, we dare to hope, we say, that these are not the same, but the same and more, a man who, in order to keep himself in the chief executive of that country, had trodden down both the law and right. The man of Cuba, who have undertaken a revolution, make us believe that in the sister republic, sentiment of dignity is not yet dead and those who have taken up the offer in the defense of liberty, will know how, the time being right, to decide before the world the Latin origin of that country, through the veins of whose sons flows the noble Iberian blood, and that it cannot and shall not ever be an ally of the Yankee hordes."

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## IMPORTANT POST FOR MAJOR GENERAL WOOD

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, ranking officer on the active list of the army, was designated today to represent the military branch of the government on the committee which will welcome to the United States the distinguished British war commission headed by Foreign Minister Balfour.

The selection of General Wood is in line with the administration's plans for honoring every possible leader in the high rank and notable character of Great Britain's commissioners. The state department is represented on the committee by Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary; the navy by Rear Admiral Fletcher of the general board, and Commander E. F. Sellers, and the army by General Wood and Colonel R. E. L. Michie.

It was stated at the White House during the day that the president had arranged to receive the British visitors Wednesday at the White House, the French commissioners at the same time if they had reached Washington.

The state department announced, however, it was not certain when Mr. Balfour and his party would come, and that nothing definite was known concerning the arrival of the French commission.

Emphasizing the government's desire to omit no precaution to insure safety of the visitors the state department has asked that nothing be printed in regard to the movements of the parties until officials are ready to make them known. The British government itself has let it be known that it would appreciate such consideration, having in mind the fate which overtook Lord Kitchener when the ship upon which he was traveling on a special mission to Russia was destroyed near the Orkney Islands.

Published reports that the British commission had landed at an American port or in Canada caused Secretary Lansing to issue this statement: "Statements appearing in the press concerning the movements of Mr. Balfour and his party are erroneous. It is not known precisely when Mr. Balfour will arrive. As soon as circumstances permit, an official announcement will be made."

"Nothing definite is known concerning the arrival of the French commission."

## ADMIRAL JELlicoe SAYS SMALL CRAFT MOST USEFUL IN THIS COUNTRY CAN GIVE THE ALIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, April 16.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, former commander of the British grand fleet and now first sea lord, informed the Associated Press during the course of an interview today that anything and everything in the way of small craft, from destroyers to tugs, would be the most useful contribution that the United States could make to the war against Germany and her submarines. In this connection the first sea lord asserted that the best hunting ground for raiders is on this side of the Atlantic, and that the best protection against them is the best protection. We can use everything from destroyers to tugs of any size. The danger of showing a periscope when the submarine may have a bomb dropped on it, or be rammed, is one which our enemy does not like to face. But these craft must be used in the zone where submarines operate and such a zone is hardly likely to be extended to the American coast. German submarines cannot operate over there effectively without a base, and I am sure that your navy will have no trouble in patrolling the Mexican gulf coast, on which a base might exist, while the entrance of Cuba into the war on the side of the allies deprives the Germans of the best place where they might have secured such bases.

"I have already warned your navy that our food situation is by no means as desperate as the Germans want to believe it is, but on the other hand, it is more serious than many of our people realize. Our own ships are being very little more in March than during the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare and other tonnage sunk during that period was in much the same position, and there is no very marked method of combatting the evil. The increasing armament of our mercantile marine has made submarines far more cautious, and more

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## FRENCH DELIVER MOST VICIOUS ATTACK OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILE FRONT AND MAKE GOOD GAINS

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

The French troops in the departments of the Aisne and the Marne have delivered a violent infantry attack against the Germans over a front of 25 miles and made important gains of terrain and captured more than ten thousand prisoners and large quantities of war material.

The battle took place between Soissons and Rheims, and over a distance of 18 1/2 miles, from Soissons to Craonne, the entire German first line positions fell into the hands of General Nivelle's forces while east of Craonne a German second line position south of Juvincourt and another position on the outskirts of Bermericourt running along the Aisne canal to Louve and Courcy also were captured. Violent counter attacks by the Germans on several sectors were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers.

The artillery for several days had been violently shelling the entire region and Monday while British activity along the front from Lens to St. Quentin had almost ceased owing to a heavy rainfall, the French launched their infantry in an endeavor to break through or press back the Germans from their point of great strategic value. The German official communication in briefly referring to the attack, described it as a great attempt to break through with a distant objective, possibly meaning that a successful breach of the German lines here might necessitate the falling back by the Germans along a greater part of the front from Lens to Soissons.

To the east in Champagne, violent artillery activity continues, probably being the forerunner of an attempt by the French at a drive against the German lines in this no less important region.

Up to the time that the rainstorm began Monday afternoon, the British had captured from the Germans the village of Villers, southeast of Hagricourt and eight miles from St. Quentin, and also had made additional progress northwest of Lens. During the week that the British offensive has been going on, Field Marshal Haig's forces have made prisoners of 14,000 Germans and captured 134 guns and large quantities of war stores.

From the fact that the French troops in Alsace and Lorraine have renewed their fighting against the Germans, preceding it with heavy artillery preparation and delivering infantry attacks that netted them good gains of terrain and resulted in heavy casualties to the Germans, it would appear that all along the French front the moment is approaching for an intensive battle from Belgium to the Swiss border.

From none of the fronts, except in France has there come reports of any great battles. There have been some small encounters between the Austro-Germans and Russians on the eastern front. A Teutonic attempt against an allied position in the Cerna river region of Macedonia was repulsed. In the Austro-Italian theater the operations have been limited to a patrol encounter, owing to snowstorms.

In Mesopotamia the British troops operating in the Tigris river sector have driven the Turks farther back and made numerous prisoners. British airmen, aided by French aviators, have carried out for the first time the announced policy of reprisal issued by the British government against the sinking of hospital ships by German submarines. The town of Freiburg, Germany, has been heavily bombed by airmen, with good results, according to a British communication.

Take Ten Thousand Prisoners PARIS, April 16.—The French began an attack on the Marne several days ago, and have taken over 10,000 prisoners. The captured material includes 134 guns. There is nothing of special interest to report. A heavy rain has again fallen through the afternoon.

Strikes in Berlin AMSTERDAM, April 16.—(via London).—Advice received here from Berlin says that strikes were declared in Greater Berlin today among a portion of the metal, wood and transport industries. The strikes were called by the large business of the city, have not been affected by the isolated strikes. Tramway traffic in Berlin is normal.

Protests Against Violence BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—The Argentine minister of foreign affairs and protest against the hostile demonstration by mobs against the German legation and consulate.

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## Majority Favors Provisions For Volunteers In Army Plan

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[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Rebative votes in the house military committee today disclosed a majority in favor of making some provision for volunteers in the war army plans, which, as drawn by the general staff and approved by President Wilson, are based entirely upon the selective draft system. Various members of the committee were absent, and the question of preparing a substitute for the administration bill will be passed upon finally tomorrow.

The increasing armament of our mercantile marine has made submarines far more cautious, and more

## Dentist Examines Teeth; Says Skull That of Armour

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SANTA FE, N. M., April 15.—One of the most dramatic incidents ever enacted in a New Mexico court took place here today in the trial of Elbert W. Blount for the murder of Clyde D. Armour of Sioux City, Iowa, when a skull, said to be that of Armour, was produced in court.

The state military commission spent today hearing an explanation of the skull measure from Secretary Baker and Adjutant General Crowder. Chairman Chamberlain said tonight he hoped to conclude work in committee on the bill tomorrow and despite opposition shown to the draft feature he was hopeful it would be approved and reported to the senate in time to follow on the floor the \$7,000,000 revenue bill which probably will be passed tomorrow night.

There were no votes taken in the senate committee during the day, but some members thought the official

explanations given and the arguments advanced in support of the draft provision had made a deep impression upon those anxious to have the volunteer system tried again. Several senators, however, showed unmistakable opposition, and although the vote favored the principle of universal service, Republican members of the senate will meet tomorrow to discuss legislative questions and although no war measure now before congress is likely to be treated in partisan fashion the conference may have some effect on the chances of the army bill. Senators from all sections are receiving many telegrams and letters on the subject and most of them are said to be against conscription. The senate leaders say when the bill reaches the floor it will be passed, although the majority in its favor may not be large.

The house judiciary committee today approved Chairman Webb's bill which would permit the allies to recruit their citizens in the United States. "It is quite evident," said the report accompanying the bill, "that the allies who are fighting a country against whom we also have declared war should be permitted to recruit from their citizens and subjects in the United States for the purpose of fighting that country's battles. In view of the fact that our country is contemplating the conscription of our boys to wage war against Germany, certainly the allies should be permitted at least to persuade their citizens in the United States to go and do likewise."

teeth. He also identified photographs of Armour.

Mrs. Armour mother of the man for whose death Blount is on trial, was not present when the skull was produced. Mrs. Baker, mother of the defendant, was in the room but kept her face covered with a handkerchief all the time the relic was in evidence.

Discovery of the skeleton of which the skull is a part came when a dog was found near Glorieta, N. M., dragging a human bone from an obscure place not far from a transcontinental highway. It was along this highway that Armour and a companion, supposed to be Blount, traveled toward the Pacific coast on a pleasure trip. The remains bore evidences of a gunshot wound.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION ARE FOR PRACTICAL SERVICE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Patriotic demonstrations with demands for opportunity for practical service in the war emergency featured the opening session here today of the twenty-sixth congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Unqualified endorsement of the nation's entrance into the fight against Germany and universal military service was recorded in resolutions adopted unanimously.

Great enthusiasm was aroused in the afternoon by a speech of Ambassador Jusserand of France, who spoke with the British and Italian ambassadors seated behind him on the stage. The ambassador warmly praised President Wilson and declared that he soon expected to see an American army in France, repaying the visit of Lafayette and Rochambeau in the revolutionary war.

Mrs. William C. Story, the president-general in her address sounded the note of practical service. "I trust that you will realize your obligations," Mrs. Story concluded, "and that in your hearts is the prayer, 'O, God, give me sense to see my duty and to do it.'"

Readiness of women of the nation to serve was proclaimed in speeches by members of nearly every state delegation. The speakers gave their approval to a policy of retrenchment and economy, and at the suggestion of Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the congress voted to abandon the annual banquet.

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, retired, addressed the Daughters upon

the approval of universal service.

"Light the fires of universal military training under this great melting pot," he said, "and we will fuse the varying elements of our population and teach the world that we are a nation indeed."

The annual election of officers which will be held Wednesday morning will elect for president-general from four candidates. They are Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Mrs. George C. Squires of Minnesota, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas and Mrs. John Miller Horton of New York.

More than 2,500 of the daughters are attending the congress.

## Urges Raising Food Crops On U. S. Reclaimed Lands

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Tonight Secretary Lane appealed to holders of land made valuable by government reclamation work to put all their available soil in food crops. He said land in excess of 700,000 acres made useful by the government and not under tillage if planted would produce \$15,000,000 worth of food this year.

"Loyalty and patriotism, as well as economic necessity," said the secretary, "demand that you get busy and put this land into food crops this year and next. The United States cannot

perform her just function in the world crisis in which we now are precipitated unless our farmers do their full duty."

"These 700,000 acres should be supplying food for an army division at the front. Here is a great opportunity for our citizens to render assistance."

"These lands are not public lands. They belong to private owners, and if they do not utilize their property, the time may not be far off when our national needs will require confiscation and government cultivation. No one is entitled to that which he does not use."

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